

Fred Barthold Norman

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
WASHINGTON



**MEMORIAL ADDRESSES
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U. S. 80th Congress

Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH
REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Fred Barthold Norman

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
WASHINGTON



Eightieth Congress
First Session



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Biography

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN was born on a farm near Martinsville, Clark County, Ill., March 21, 1882; attended the public schools and was graduated from Martinsville (Ill.) High School; moved to Lebam, Pacific County, Wash., in 1901; worked on farms, in logging camps, sawmills, shingle mills, and shipyards 1901-22; engaged in the wholesale and retail tobacco and candy business since 1922; member of the city council of Raymond, Wash., 1916-18; served in the State house of representatives in 1919 and 1920; member of the State senate 1925-35; elected as a Republican to the Seventy-eighth Congress (January 3, 1943-January 3, 1945); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1944 to the Seventy-ninth Congress; elected in 1946 to the Eightieth Congress and served from January 3, 1947, until his death in Washington, D. C., on April 18, 1947; interment in Fern Hill Cemetery, Menlo, Wash.

In the House of Representatives

MONDAY, April 14, 1947.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 179.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That on Monday, the 19th day of May 1947, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on House Administration under the provisions of clause (1) (j) (2) (C) of rule XI of the rules of the House of Representatives. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall have leave for sixty legislative days to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record on the life, character, and public service of deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Speaker shall call the House to order, and then, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Eightieth Congress
First Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11:30 to 12)

United States Marine Corps Orchestra

Presiding officer-----The Speaker, Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Invocation-----The Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery

Solo: There Is No Death (O'Hara)-----Hon. Harve Tibbott

Representative from the State of Pennsylvania

At the piano-----Musician Irving Filler

Scripture reading and prayer-----The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members

The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence.

Address-----Hon. Frank B. Keefe

Representative from the State of Wisconsin

Solo: Beautiful Isle of Somewhere (Ferris)-----Hon. Harve Tibbott

At the piano-----Musician Irving Filler

Address-----Hon. Michael J. Mansfield

Representative from the State of Montana

Taps-----Musician Robert De Hart

Benediction-----The Chaplain

Fred Barthold Norman



Memorial Services

MONDAY, May 19, 1947.

The **SPEAKER** of the House of Representatives (Mr. **MARTIN**) presided.

The Chaplain, Dr. Montgomery:

O Divine Redeemer, we wait in the eternal ways. As the earthly door closes and the heavenly door opens, fix our faith upon the hills, from whence cometh our strength. Our strength cometh from the Lord. With the light of Thy sovereign wisdom, look through our limitations and command our understanding, and keep us in the way everlasting.

Merciful God, the sands of life run swiftly; we know not when the silver cord will be loosed, the golden bowl be broken, but so long as faith and hope and love shall live, so long is the immortality of the soul assured. Be this the comfort and the hope of the sorrowing ones of our deceased Members, in whose memory we have gathered. May they go forward with patience and fortitude, and at the last, as our earthly eyes close, do Thou bear us up the stairway, through the darkness, to the Father's house, to the Father's love, and we shall go out no more forever. In the name of Jesus our Saviour. Amen.

Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT, accompanied by Musician Irving Filler, sang *There Is No Death*.

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The CHAPLAIN:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:

And yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which today is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER

Serene I fold my hands and wait,

Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;

I rave no more 'gainst time nor fate,

For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;

For what avails this eager pace?

I stand amid the eternal ways,

For what is mine shall know my face,

Asleep, awake, by night or day,

The friends I seek are seeking me;

No wind can drive my bark astray,

Nor change the tide of destiny.

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What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown
And gather up its fruit of tears.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

He leads me in no darker room
Than he himself went through
And in our path is laid no stone
He would not carry too.

Blessed be His holy name.

*Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name.
Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in
heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us
our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.
For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for-
ever.*

Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Alney E. Chaffee, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia: Born January 4, 1858; printer; reporter; editor; publisher; student of private and public schools; member, board of visitors, University of Virginia, 1898-1906; member State senate, 1899-1903; delegate, State constitutional convention, 1901; Member, House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh to Sixty-fifth Congresses; Secretary of the Treasury in President Willson's Cabinet; declined reappointment by President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Member of the United States Senate, under appointment and election from February 2, 1920; died May 28, 1946.

JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD 2D, a Senator from the State of Alabama: Born July 8, 1872; lawyer; graduate, University of Alabama, 1891, and Georgetown University, 1893; president, Bankhead Coal Co., 1911-25; major, Alabama National Guard, 1901-3; member, State house of representatives, 1904-5; trustee, University of Ala-

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bama, 1917-19 and 1931-46; elected United States Senator, 1930, 1936, and 1942; died June 12, 1946.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS, a Senator from the State of Florida: Born March 7, 1877; soldier; lawyer; judge; attended South Florida Military Institute; graduate, State normal school, 1901, and University of Florida, 1907; captain, National Guard, Spanish-American War; secretary, State senate, 1905-7, and 1909-11; judge of the Criminal Court of Record, Walton County, 1910-11; assistant attorney general, 1912-19; circuit judge seventeenth judicial circuit, 1919-25; general counsel, Florida Real Estate Commission, 1925-28; member, State house of representatives, 1927; city attorney, Orlando, 1926-29; State supreme court commissioner, 1929-32; elected United States Senator 1936, 1940; died September 18, 1946.

JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY, a Senator from the State of North Carolina; Born September 14, 1873; editor; lawyer; attended Raleigh Academy; graduate, Wake Forest College, 1893; editor Biblical Recorder, 1893-1907; member, State board of agriculture, 1896-1900; Presidential elector, 1908; collector of internal revenue, 1913-21; member, constitutional commission, 1915; trustee, University of North Carolina, 1930; elected United States Senator 1930, 1936, and 1942; died December 15, 1946.

WILLIAM JAMES GALLAGHER, Third Congressional District of Minnesota: Born May 13, 1875; clerk; graduate, North High school, Minneapolis, 1894; employee of Hennepin County, 1927-42; Member of the Seventy-ninth Congress; died August 13, 1946.

WILLIAM BERNARD BARRY, Fourth Congressional District of New York: Born July 21, 1902; lawyer; graduate, New York University, 1925, and New York University Law School, 1929; assistant district attorney, Queens County, 1932-33; special United States attorney, Department of Justice, 1933-35; Member House of Representatives, Seventy-fourth and succeeding Congresses; died October 20, 1946.

ROBERT KIRKLAND HENRY, Second Congressional District of Wisconsin: Born February 9, 1890; banker; student, University of Wisconsin; State treasurer, 1931-35; Jefferson Municipal Water and Light Commissioner, 1939-44; State banking commissioner, 1940-44; Member, Seventy-ninth Congress; Member-elect, Eightieth Congress; died November 20, 1946.

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN, Third Congressional District of Washington: Born March 21, 1882; merchant; graduate, Martinsville (Ill.) High School; member, Raymond (Wash.) City Council, 1916-18; member, Washington State House of Representatives,

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1910-20; State senate, 1925-36; president, Southwest Washington Good Roads Association; director, White Pass Cross State Highway Association; elected to the Seventy-eighth and Eightieth Congresses; died April 18, 1947.

CHARLES LEWIS GERLACH, Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania: Born September 14, 1895; businessman; educated in the public schools of Bethlehem; chairman, organization committee Republican clubs Lehigh County; Republican State committeeman, 1936-37; elected to the House of Representatives, Seventy-sixth and succeeding Congresses; died May 5, 1947.

Mrs. NORTON, a Representative from the State of New Jersey, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, and aided by Camellio Melchiorre, a page of the House of Representatives, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Keefel].

ADDRESS BY HON. FRANK B. KEEFE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed fitting and proper that we set aside 1 day each year when we can pause for a time, and in the quiet and serenity of our garden of memories, reflect upon the life and work of our colleagues whom God in His infinite wisdom has called to eternal rest.

In vain we call the roll. They have left us. Never again will we hear the familiar voice or see the cheering smile or feel the sturdy handclasp. It seems only yesterday that they were here among us, and yet difficult as it is to realize the fact of death, we are comforted in the thought that each faced that great adventure without fear and with the assurance of St. John, who recorded "for God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

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It is indeed a grand tradition that permits us in this hour to engrave upon the imperishable records of the Congress the love and respect which we all have for the memory of our deceased colleagues.

Is this a time only for sorrow? Should our thoughts turn only to the mysteries of death? Should we think only "of the stern agony and shroud and pall and breathless darkness and the narrow house?" All nature rebels at the very suggestion. On every side, God's handiwork bids us think not of death but of life. As has been so well said by the poet: "Whether we look or whether we listen, we hear life murmur or see it glisten. Every clod feels a stir of might—an instinct within it that rises and towers and, groping blindly above it for light, climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Mr. Speaker, I like to think of the struggle of people all over the earth—the mothers and fathers of all races who in a mad and confused world, grope blindly but prayerfully for peace. Like the poet's insensible clod, there is an instinct within the heart of man that, pray God, will rise and tower and some day burst forth into a soul of love and world peace.

Our colleagues served their country during the most exciting and dramatic period in the world's history. They heard the agonized pleas of the little people of the world who cried out for peace, people who knew of the chaos and destructiveness of war and who wanted nothing except liberty and freedom.

We recall the world events that precipitated the recent international tragedy. History has now recorded the noble phrases that defined America's moral objectives in a world torn by war.

We recall the promises to the little people of the world that America would forever carry the torch of freedom—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

We recall the numerous steps short of war that were allegedly designed to stop aggressors and to protect peace-loving nations.

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We recall the August 1941 conference aboard a battleship in the Atlantic, and we recall the nobility of thought and purpose expressed in the proclamation of the Atlantic Charter, which, when proclaimed to the world, gave hope to lovers of freedom and liberty and peace.

We recall those promises which committed two great nations of the world; first, that we seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other; second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned; third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, they proclaimed their eternal devotion to self-government for all people to equal access of all to the trade and raw materials of the world, to improved labor conditions, to a peace which will afford assurances that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want; and finally, they avowed that the nations of the world must abandon the use of force.

Thus was hope extended to people of the world, whose enjoyment of the privileges of peace and liberty and freedom seemed crushed by the ruthless heel of a cruel dictator.

We recall how the heart of America swelled with just pride in the thought that we seek nothing except to give to all people the rights so beautifully proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter. We recall how inexorably events led us to active participation and to final victory in the late World War.

Two years have passed since VJ-day. Two years since agonized and weary people throughout the world prayerfully thanked God that at long last the firing had ceased and peace and freedom and liberty were on the immediate horizon.

What has happened to the noble principles of the Atlantic Charter? What of the little people whose voices we heard crying out for peace and for liberty and for freedom? Now that we have made the greatest sacrifice in the history of the world, are they to be abandoned forever to exist as mere pawns in the hands of new and ruthless dictators?

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In the confusion of Tehran, Yalta, Moscow, Potsdam, Casablanca, and Lake Success have those noble principles that graced our banners been smothered and wiped out?

As Americans, we rebel at the very thought that such might be the case. They must be revitalized and reestablished and reasserted as dynamic, living principles to guide the conduct of men. Millions of people throughout the world hopefully and prayerfully look to the United Nations as the vehicle through which ultimately the principles for which we fought may be realized.

Two years since VJ-day. Is there freedom from fear in the world? Ask the little people of Greece, of Italy, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Indochina, or India.

Is there freedom from want? Ask the hungry and starving people of Japan and China, of Austria and Hungary, Germany, Greece, Poland. Even ask the people of England. Ask the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons wandering in fear and want throughout Europe. Ask the millions of men who as so-called prisoners of war are, in violation of all international and moral laws, relegated to the crushing and debasing role of slaves.

Is there peace in the world today? The reverberation of gunfire in Palestine, China, Indochina, and Paraguay provides daily evidence that few, if any, of the problems that affect the lives of the little men and women of the world have been solved.

The threat of atomic destruction, of guided missiles, and germ and poison warfare stalks the world.

Everywhere men complain of the uncertainties of life. Young people and old complain of insecurity. Fear in the hearts of men everywhere—2 years after the official close of the shooting war that was fought to make men free.

Will we go from war to war, killing, maiming, and destroying? Has the world become so debauched that there is no answer to the prayers of those who pray for peace? Have we nothing better to offer the present and future generations?

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Has God permitted us to unlock his last great treasure house and given us the secrets of atomic and cosmic energy, only to use them to kill and destroy?

The answer is clear. We have not lost faith. There must be a great moral and spiritual awakening in the hearts and souls of men. There must be a gigantic crusade, guided by faith in God and inspired by the eternal principles of the Golden Rule and Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

Mr. Speaker, the light of the torch of freedom and liberty has been growing dim throughout the world. As recorded in holy writ: "For everyone that doeth evil, hateth the light; neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be re-proved. But he that doeth truth, cometh to the light that his deeds may be manifest that are wrought in God."

God has placed in the custody of the people of America that torch of freedom. We must rekindle its flame and, burning fiercely, lift it on high and carry forward that it may light up and destroy all the dark recesses and forces of hate, bigotry, and intolerance on this earth.

And so, my colleagues, in this hour of communion with the spirits of our departed friends, may we experience a renewal of faith and an inspiration for a continued life of devoted service to the ideals of Christian brotherhood.

Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT, accompanied by Musician Irving Filler, sang Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

ADDRESS BY HON. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, we meet today in memory and in honor of our dear departed dead—those Members of the Senate and the House who have this past year gone to their eternal reward. They were our brothers, our colleagues, our friends; and to them we owe a debt we can never repay. Coming here as we do once a year for remembrance is to

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participate in a ceremony which not only honors our departed friends but in a small way shows our appreciation for those who by their example give us courage to continue to fight for the ideals which motivated them as men, as Americans, as representatives of Americans.

In other countries, other people have different means of honoring their dead, but in all of them this recognition has been given wholeheartedly. Since time immemorial man has seen fit to render some sort of tribute to those who were no longer with them. We find, for example, that the Mayan Indians of Central America garbed their dead in fine garments, stored utensils of various kinds in the burial place, and sacrificed a dog for the occasion. The utensils were to give to the deceased a continuation of the things to which he had become accustomed; the garments were to keep him warm on his journey; and the dog was to lead his master along the path and into the land to where all good people go. In China the policy of ancestor veneration has been in practice for over 2,500 years and the memories of those who have passed away are never forgotten. Rather the good which they performed was always remembered, and the institution of the family was forever aware of the honor to be accorded to its members.

Just these few historic examples point to the fact that what we are doing here today is a continuation of that custom which has been followed by all men, in all countries, in all times.

As we gather here in this sad, sweet, tender hour of memorial, we should not mourn for those who are now at peace, for those who are now receiving just reward for work well done. Instead we should see in their passing the completion of their life's cycle and a transposing of the striving and yearning of their spirit to the land that "no eye hath seen" where they can continue their aspirations on a spiritual level. We who are left behind, should be imbued with their goodness, for the works of the spirit never die, and find

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encouragement, hope, and inspiration to finish in the here and now the task they began. If we were to stand here with the belief that their passing from this life was the end of it all—that the grave was really the goal, than I say we would have true cause to mourn. But everything around us points to the continuity of life. We all accept the laws of physics—the conservation of matter. We know that no physical matter is destroyed, but only transformed. The rose blooms, dies, nourishes the ground which produces the new rose. The clouds lift in their arms the waters of the seven seas and carry them to let fall on the parched earth, whose rivers and streams in turn carry them again to their mother ocean.

If we accept all this—these things we see with our eyes, know with our senses, then surely we must also accept the indestructibility of those spiritual things in man, his thoughts, personality, soul. From time immemorial, man has looked upon the order of the universe—the change of seasons, the pathways of the stars, the cycle of life from birth to death—and of the necessity born of reasoning attributed these wonders to a source, a first cause, a God.

It is inherent in the nature of man to feel his own immortality. The wonders of Nature and the thoughts of man are sparks from the Supreme Intelligence who creates everything and destroys nothing. With this belief, we thus feel that our departed comrades and we ourselves become a part of the somehow oneness of all existing things. They continue to exist on a higher plane; we grasp the torch they fling us in passing and endeavor to carry on their highest aspirations and ideals on this earth. By so doing we keep alive the ties of humanity, that ever-ending chain which encompasses all eternity.

All of those who comprised the links in this chain were not without fault, but it is perhaps because of their faults that we appreciate their virtues the more. Man was not born to be perfect—that is God's prerogative only—but man has constantly striven toward perfection. The frailties which

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beset our departed friends are the frailties of those still left behind. Therefore, we should write their faults in sand and their virtues on tablets of love. It is as if they asked us to dig a little hole in our hearts and bury them there and lay the fresh flowers of understanding and remembrance on them often. It is not difficult for us to remember them in kindness and charity for we can say with Longfellow:

We may build more splendid habitations, fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures, but we cannot buy with gold the old associations.

Words cannot express how much they will be missed by family and friends. It is not in the power of man to know the influence of another man's life. To each is given specific talents and graces and thought processes, which go to make up his personality and make him unique among his associates. Each deed he performs is his very own and has its influence where not even he sometimes knows. As we glance back in memory at the faces of former Congresses we remember one man for his deeds and great words of courage, another for his intense devotion to the duties of his office, another for his skill in debate, and still another for his integrity and moral purpose. We may miss a friend for something as simple as a cheering smile, a word of encouragement, the greater wordless depth of his understanding. We will miss the pleasure of still another's hearty handshake, buoyancy, and love of life. The man whose little hidden kindly deeds that were known but to us alone, we shall miss most of all.

When we consider the traits of personality and character which endeared our departed friends to us, we should pause to weigh how many opportunities for fellowship and understanding elude us who are left because we are engrossed in our own particular spheres of duty. We are often too busy with our usual workaday lives to enlarge our understanding and to enrich our own characters by wholeheartedly giving of ourselves in sincere friendship. Here in this Congress sit men from every State and Territory in our grand old Union.

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From the forests of Washington, and Maine, and Oregon; from California's sunny clime; from Kansas' waving plains and Mississippi's cottonfields; from New York's man-made canyons and my own Montana's shining mountains—come our colaborers with the wealth of their knowledge. Here we can exchange information about commerce and industry and agriculture and mining. We can have first-hand information about these from those who know them best—for you who sit here represent these infinite and various fields that make up the vast panorama that is America. As we stand here in recollection of our former colleagues, maybe wistfully wishing that we had taken time in one case to lend a helping hand or in another to say a word of praise, let us resolve that we will not fail to cement the bonds of friendship offered here now.

At this hour of remembrance we like to remember our comrades as men who, coming to this great legislative body, were moved with the desire to be of service to their fellow citizens. They assumed obligations not alone because of the personal benefits to be derived, but because of the contributions they felt they could give to the welfare of their community, State, and Nation. As legislators it was their constant duty to answer their country's needs, and in so doing, they tried to keep alive in this land the principles of peace, freedom, and equality. Yes, this is the way we think of them. We can say that it was their hourly care, as men and Americans, "to do that which their hands findeth to do with carefulness, unaffected dignity, humanity, freedom, and justice." Each of these departed ones labored to make this a better, a more abundant, and a more beautiful world. Their good deeds live after them. Each act of kindness, of humanity, of courage, of wisdom, of justice, which they performed somehow makes less burdensome our present task of taking up their work where they left off. Good never dies. It permeates our present and makes possible our future. Let us

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therefore take pride in the lofty endeavors of our departed colleagues and keep their memory fresh by carrying on their ideals.

I can think of no better way to show our respect to our dead or our duty to ourselves and to the future citizens of our country than to live up to the ideals of charity, justice, fidelity, and democracy which motivated the lives of these departed Members being honored today. It seems to me that the very foundation of our lives and Nation depends on the practice of such ideals. Today with our democracy being threatened on all sides, it is imperative that we live in bonds of closer understanding and unanimity. We should adhere to the precepts that actuated them as good Americans: to be democratic in our daily lives, to live and let live, to practice charity and tolerance, to allow free speech, the practice of one's own religion, and freedom of organization and assembly. They lived for democracy, fought for it, each in his own way, and practiced it so that we who remain behind can continue in the rights and privileges which they loved so much and treasured so dearly. Their heritage to us is something which we shall forever cherish because it is our connection with them. They served during difficult times. They met the problems confronting them with courage and fortitude, thus giving us hope that we may solve those that now face us—internal troubles which will take our greatest efforts, and external ones which make us apprehensive. They fought vigorously and fervently for peace, and now they have that peace which surpasses all understanding. We feel, therefore, that they can, from that eternal land to which they have gone but where they still live, inspire us to carry on their work for peace on earth and good will among men.

They gave their lives as truly as any soldier on the field of battle and they exemplified in their persons that duty to

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God and country so characteristic of the membership of this great body. In the words of the poet Joyce Kilmer, I should like to greet the departed ones:

Farewell!
Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!
Your souls shall be where the heroes are
And your memory shine like the morning star.
Brave and dear,
Shield us here.
Farewell!

Musician Robert De Hart, United States Marine Corps, sounded taps.

The Chaplain pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you, the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift the light of His countenance upon you and give you peace.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The relatives of the deceased Members were escorted from the Chamber by the Committee on Memorials.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 179, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 20, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

Memorial Addresses
on
Fred Barthold Norman

Memorial Addresses



Remarks by Representative Horan

Of Washington

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, it is perhaps but natural on this Memorial Day that we look for and appraise the lives of our departed colleagues in terms of what they meant in the society in which they moved.

I think each of the five whose memory we observe today spells out one of the most glorious portions of any definition of America. None of them could have been called career statesmen. All of them rose from the ranks, so to speak, and became recognized in their local and regional society, and eventually found their way to the Halls of Congress, there to represent their friends and neighbors in the business of protecting and promoting a progressive America.

Certainly this was true of Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Barry, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Gerlach. Particularly it was true of Mr. NORMAN, a member of our Washington State delegation.

Perhaps we would say that FRED was quiet, reserved, and sincere. Certainly we would say that he was extremely honest, and perhaps again note in passing that his tireless industry was his most outstanding characteristic.

He was born in rural Illinois, came West at an early age, and as one of the leading newspapers in his district editorially noted his life story was typically American.

The Aberdeen (Wash.) Daily World goes on to say:

He came up the hard way, as the saying is. He was a logger in the woods, a worker in a shingle mill at Union, and he became a carpenter—he held a card in the carpenter's union to the day of his death. With his savings as a worker and his own energy as his

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capital, he became a businessman and a successful one. But his real love and his real life were centered in government. His great ambition was to go to Congress. He worked mainly for that purpose, and years before his first entry as a candidate he put money aside to defray his campaign expenses, so, as he once expressed it, he would be under no financial obligation to anyone should the voters approve his ambition by their votes.

FRED and our other four colleagues are gone, but I think it eminently fitting that we today review and appraise their contribution to America, for they do exemplify the spirit of our Republic.

It was David Starr Jordan who once said that Rome endured so long as there were Romans. America will endure as long as there are Americans in spirit and in fact.

Today as we pay our last tribute to our departed colleagues, we should be able through looking back, to look forward with reassurance.

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN

Remarks by Representative Tollefson *Of Washington*

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a statement concerning the Honorable FRED NORMAN, Member of Congress, who died April 18, 1947:

FRED NORMAN

The death of FRED NORMAN has deprived the Pacific Northwest of the services of a man who long was active in political, commercial, fraternal, and social affairs. He was not a native of Washington, but he came to this State so early in life that he never was allegiant to any other part of the country. Mr. NORMAN moved to western Washington from the Middle West 46 years ago, and established his residence in Pacific County. For years he worked as a farmer, logger, mill hand and ship builder, thus acquiring intimate knowledge of the problems confronting the men who perform some of the most arduous tasks in the State. Becoming interested in politics as a young man, he campaigned for a position with the Raymond City Council in 1916 and was elected. Subsequently he was elected to the State legislature, first as representative and then as senator. He energetically supported legislation benefiting labor, agriculture, war veterans, and senior citizens, and he devoted his attention to the improvement of roads. Mr. NORMAN was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1942, and was sent back to Congress last year by the voters of the Third Congressional District. He died less than 4 months after he was sworn in as a Member of the Eightieth Congress.

Representative NORMAN did not often appear as a speaker on the floor of the House, but he earned the reputation of an industrious and efficient member of all committees to which he was assigned. He personally attended to thousands of requests received from the residents of nine counties. Congressman NORMAN was familiar with conditions throughout the district he represented, and he strove constantly to protect the interests of all areas, and to obtain Federal assistance whenever he deemed it necessary. FRED NORMAN, a man of high principles, was genuinely respected by his colleagues in Washington, D. C., regardless of their party affiliations, and his constituents regarded him as the most conscientious delegate ever sent to the National Capital.

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Remarks by Representative Jones *Of Washington*

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, it is most fitting that we of Congress should set aside this occasion to honor the memory of those with whom we have served and whose contributions to this body and its function are impossible of true evaluation.

It is an occasion of particular significance to me, for it provides an opportunity to express, in some slight measure, my affection and esteem for my late colleague, the Honorable FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN, of the Third District of Washington.

Four and one-half months ago, FRED NORMAN and I came to Congress together, I as a freshman Member and he with the knowledge and experience garnered through a previous term as a Representative of the people of our State. FRED NORMAN was not oblivious to the difficulties involved in my lack of experience, and in a hundred kindly ways assisted and counseled me.

That was just one of his attributes—consideration for his friends and colleagues.

This fine and desirable quality would be expected of a man like FRED NORMAN, however. His entire lifetime was spent in considering and studying the thinking of the other fellow, particularly those whom he represented here and on other occasions when he served his friends and neighbors in elective office.

It was my good fortune to know FRED NORMAN over a period of many years. We were associates when he held the position of State senator some 20 years ago. We were affiliated and active in the Republican Party together when he held office in his county. And I was familiar with and interested in his

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN

accomplishments when previously he served as United States Representative from his district.

FRED NORMAN was a quiet and unassuming man who almost bordered on shyness. He cared nothing for pomp and ceremony, lived an almost Spartan-like existence, and devoted his full time and energies to the interests and needs of his constituents.

That he should attain the position of Congressman was natural to his friends and close associates. It was his goal and ambition many years and a position for which he prepared himself by study of his people, study of his district, and study of the organization, functions, and history of Congress.

It has been said by the newspapers in his district that few men have known more of the people and the area he represented. And few have enjoyed the trust and faith placed in him by his neighbors, because they knew, above all else, that he was a sincere and honest man, devoted to their problems and needs.

Many men were more adroit politicians than FRED NORMAN. Many were much more adept at evading issues and carrying political water on both shoulders. Few could match his forthrightness and courage or his unyielding determination to abide by his convictions.

There are among us many Members more skilled at oratory than was FRED NORMAN. But there are few who could equal him in sincerity and constant effort to work for and accomplish those things he deemed right and just.

I know the people of my State and my colleagues of the Washington delegation feel keenly the loss of FRED NORMAN. This Congress and this Nation need men of his caliber and qualities. And so, with sorrowing hearts and warmest personal recollections, we bid him today an official and affectionate farewell.

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Remarks by Representative Holmes *Of Washington*

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, in the death of FRED NORMAN, the State of Washington and the Third Congressional District, in particular, lost an able, industrious, and conscientious public servant. His coming to Congress represented the fruition of a lifetime ambition, and I like to think that his wish when the call came would have been to pass on while performing in the public service, as he was. In life he was a tireless worker who had fitted himself through his studies to know parliamentary procedure and to acquire by diligent efforts the qualifications necessary to make him a good Representative for the people of the district who elected him to office.

Mr. NORMAN's story aptly confirms the American concept, as expressed by Henry Ward Beecher: "The real democratic American idea is, not that every man shall be on a level with every other, but that everyone shall have liberty, without hindrance, to be what God made him."

Mr. NORMAN was a poor boy, but he was endowed with an indomitable spirit. He hitched his wagon to the star of faithful public service. He worked as a farmer, logger, mill hand, and shipbuilder, but never lost sight of his objective. During these days he prepared himself and worked toward his great ambition—that of becoming a Member of Congress. On the way he campaigned for and was elected a city councilman, then a State representative, then a State senator, and finally climaxed a successful career by election to the United States House of Representatives.

He earned the reputation as a hardworking, industrious Member, who was familiar with conditions throughout the district he represented, keeping constantly in mind the needs and welfare of all the people in his district and personally

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN

attending to many requests. The Third Congressional District of the State of Washington, the State, and the Nation have lost a tried and loyal friend, interested in the welfare of his country, his State, and his constituents. The goal he attained rests on a high plane that not only demonstrates what one may accomplish in this great land of opportunities, but also sets a worthy example for oncoming generations. We miss him, but take pride in his attainments.

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Remarks by Representative Jackson

Of Washington

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, all of us were greatly saddened to learn of the sudden passing on last Friday morning of our friend and colleague, FRED NORMAN.

FRED NORMAN was a tireless worker in behalf of his constituents—an able and devoted public servant. It was customary for him to work 15 and 18 hours a day. This work schedule no doubt was responsible in large part for his untimely death.

Although we were of different political faiths, I always found him sincere, friendly, and cooperative. It has been my privilege to work closely with him on various problems affecting the welfare of our State, particularly inasmuch as our districts adjoin.

FRED NORMAN came up the hard way. He was born in Illinois and came to our State as a young man, working for many years in the lumber and sawmills of our State. He was an active participant in various labor organizations, serving as an officer in unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor. He was interested in State politics for over 40 years. He served for several years as a State senator. In later years, he was engaged successfully in various business enterprises.

I join with my colleagues in extending to his family my deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Remarks by Representative Angell
Of Oregon

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, in common with my colleagues, I was grieved and shocked when the news reached me that our colleague, FRED NORMAN, of the Third Congressional District of Washington, had gone to his reward.

The district of our late colleague lies just across the Columbia River from my congressional district. It was my privilege to have known him intimately during his service in the Seventy-eighth Congress and recently while he was a Member of the Eightieth Congress. Many of our problems of the Northwest were mutual, particularly the development of this great waterway for reclamation, irrigation, navigation, and hydroelectric power. FRED NORMAN was a good legislator, faithful to the trust imposed upon him and ever mindful of the people of his district. He was an exceptionally hard worker and could always be found at his post of duty while the Congress was in session. I always found him ready and willing to cooperate in all questions having to do with the welfare of the people of the Northwest, as well as the entire Union.

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN was born and reared on a farm in Clark County, Ill., the son of Dr. A. Howard and Pauline Barthold Norman. He migrated to Pacific County in Washington in 1901 where he had varied experience as a farm worker, in logging camps, sawmills, and in the shipyards. The people of his district early recognized his ability and dependability for public service. He was elected as president of the Southwest Washington Good Roads Association, director of the White Pass Cross State Highway Association, and also a number of the Shingle Weavers Union and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; at one time he was

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president of the A. F. of L. Central Labor Union of Wallapa Harbor, which office he occupied for 10 years. He was also a member of the West Union Farmers Grange with over 20 years' service and belonged to many social and fraternal organizations. He was elected to the Seventy-eighth and Eightieth Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, I know I express the sentiments of all of our Members who were privileged to know our late colleague, FRED NORMAN, when I say that he occupied a high place in our respect. We will miss him in our deliberations. His own State of Washington and the Northwest and the Nation at large will miss a loyal public official. I extend to his widow and children my personal heartfelt sympathy in his passing.

Remarks by Representative Welch
Of California

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to add my tribute to the memory of Hon. FRED NORMAN. A keen mind, a sincere advocate and a good friend has left the scene.

One of the finest tributes I can pay to him is to request permission to insert in the Congressional Record at this point a statement made by Congressman NORMAN before the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Public Lands when he was discussing H. R. 1886, since withdrawn. Mr. NORMAN said:

STATEMENT OF HON. FRED NORMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Chairman, members of the Public Lands Committee, I appear before you as a friend of reclamation, realizing the need to modernize certain features of the reclamation laws, but out of duty I must strenuously oppose the rate-making provisions that have been injected into H. R. 1886. The power provisions of this bill are so loosely drawn that they do violence to the greatest resource that the Pacific Northwest possesses.

The power-rate sections of H. R. 1886 have just become apparent to the people of my district. Consequently, I have had numerous wires and communications from representatives of all the different groups in my district protesting against these provisions of H. R. 1886. These protests come from real reclamationists, from farmers, from industrialists, and from organized labor. Union officials advise me that they interpret this bill as a means of stopping industrial pay rolls and halting forever the disposition of dinner-pail energy. It strikes me the people of my district have been amazed at the one-sided support of H. R. 1886. The impression has been created that the working people, farmers, and industrialists have not had a day in court. I know that this is not the intent of this committee, but the suddenness of the situation has aroused suspicion, judging by the tenor of communications I have received.

I will endeavor at this time to give a brief factual discussion of the objectionable features of H. R. 1886. In so doing I do not wish

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to be understood as offering opposition to the modernizing features of this bill.

Unless there is a balance between industry and agriculture, the economy in the entire Columbia Basin will be injured. According to census reports covering the most prosperous sections of this country, it can be seen that for every 100 farm workers there must be at least 500 industrial and associated workers. If power rates are elevated to the extent that one interpretation of H. R. 1886 indicates, then the basic industries in my and adjoining districts will be so handicapped that eventual shut-down will result. When this happens the agricultural products of reclamation projects will lose their markets, and then the large reclamation projects can never pay out. Also the rate proposals in H. R. 1886 are not good business for the Federal Treasury.

The region that I represent is short of fuel sources. Consequently nature has been compensating by giving the region the greatest source of low-cost hydroenergy on the American continent. Whoever drafted the power provisions of H. R. 1886 cannot be familiar with the interrelations that exist in the Columbia Basin. The people in my district do not expect Texas or California oil to be delivered and sold to them as cheaply as it can in the coastal regions of Texas or California. The possession of the oil resource is their gain. In like measure, other sections should not endeavor to penalize the greatest resource that the Northwest possesses.

I am particularly referring to the appropriateness of the rate-making provisions appearing on pages 6 and 7 of H. R. 1886, which provisions are interwoven through the full provisions of this bill. According to the wording of this cited section, electric rates would be dependent on the cost of generating power by an alternate plant in the same area. The extent of the area is not defined, nor is the quantity or quality of the power interpreted. Obviously the large volumes of prime power available from Columbia cannot be placed on a competitive level with lower-grade dump or secondary power generated on smaller tributaries or less fortunate streams.

The Columbia, like the St. Lawrence, is in a class by itself, due to the height of its waterfalls, the large volumes of water carried and the constancy of its flows. H. R. 1886 does not state whether the alternative plant be steam generation from wood, oil, gas, or coal. The bill, as written, indicates a direct conflict between language on pages 6 and 7 and the other provisions of this bill, which set out that rates should be sufficient to cover cost and subsidy allocated to power.

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The provisions of H. R. 1886 are in direct conflict with the Bonneville Act, which is independent of the reclamation laws. The evident intent of the provisions on pages 6 and 7 is to require power rates to be fixed at a higher level than economics justify and costs would indicate. The intent of these sections is to gear low-cost power to the cost of higher competitive generating sources in the less fortunate areas. Whoever drafted these provisions of H. R. 1886 apparently worked on the assumption that hydro-cost will in all instances be the lowest cost power. The cited provisions of H. R. 1886 are most confusing and indefinite.

These provisions of H. R. 1886 would certainly remove low-cost hydropower from the category of a natural resource. Also these provisions would retard development in regions where power costs are high, as well as regions where power costs are low. These provisions lose sight of what is actually needed to repay the entire reimbursable portions of the Federal investment in such projects.

The district that I represent has two of the largest basic aluminum plants on the American Continent. Columbia power and these plants provided the tools for victory. I interpret these rate provisions as a means of killing the aluminum industry and stopping the further development of electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries, which are so vital to national defense. While the world at large is uneasy, I cannot see why a rate provision should be injected into the organic law that would be deterrent to the development of critical materials which are so necessary in a defense program. Such a course is just as logical as a proposal to give away the secrets of the atomic bomb.

You will no doubt recall that in the early days of the late war, that the shortness of light metal production capacity in this country prompted high Government officials to make large donations to a competitive Canadian aluminum industry. The Shipshaw development in Canada, which was subsidized by the American taxpayer in 1942, is the principal beneficiary of the rate provisions of H. R. 1886.

The rate provisions of H. R. 1886 are unworkable. The Bonneville plant is partly in my district. The output from Bonneville is tied electrically to the same power grid as the output from the Grand Coulee plant. Bonneville, being a navigation project, cannot come under the provisions of H. R. 1886. When the output from these two plants is intermingled on a transmission line, I would like the sponsors of H. R. 1886 to tell us how the power delivered, say to the Alcoa or the Reynolds aluminum plant, can be identified as to source. I would also like the sponsors of H. R. 1886 to advise

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Congress how it is possible to paint the kilowatts from these two plants with distinguishing colors, so that customers operating under power contracts can tell whether their power bill will be or will not be affected by H. R. 1886.

The attempt to devise such rate-making formulas is unrealistic, unworkable, and destructive to the economy of a large section of this country. These rate provisions in H. R. 1886 do not warrant serious consideration by Congress. Such a proposal, for the reasons that I have given, should never be allowed to see the light of day.

I thank you for the opportunity to discuss the matter.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

MONDAY, April 21, 1947.

The **SPEAKER**. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Holmes].

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, we are shocked and grieved indeed to hear of the death, early Friday morning, of our friend and colleague, the late Mr. **FRED NORMAN**, of the Third Congressional District of the State of Washington. His qualities of quiet, steadfast devotion to duty, and his unobtrusiveness in pursuing a hard and relentless pattern of work are noteworthy. In this amazing city of contrasts, he followed a steady and conscientious course, undazzled by the manifold side lights here. A poor boy, he exemplified the American dream, creating his own business and arriving at a very successful position in life. But he never lost the common touch, and retained the utmost sympathy for his fellow men. The Third Congressional District of the State of Washington and the entire State have lost a tried and loyal friend, who cherished as his first interest the welfare of his country, his State, and his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. **FRED NORMAN**, a Representative from the State of Washington.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary ex-

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penses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee to attend the funeral on the part of the House, Mr. Angell, of Oregon; Mr. Jackson, of Washington; Mr. Horan, of Washington; and Mr. Jones, of Washington.

The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 22, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

FRIDAY, *April 18, 1947.*

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, during the course of last night Hon. FRED NORMAN, Representative from the Third District of the State of Washington, quietly passed away in his sleep.

Representative NORMAN's sudden passing leaves the State of Washington and the southwest Washington district he represented without the services of a man who was above the average in an age whose problems and potentialities also are tremendously above the average.

FRED NORMAN worked himself to death. Only yesterday he participated in the vigorous labor debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, standing up for his principles.

He was a folksy man, but no ordinary citizen. Few of his constituents knew that many a time, in order to save them and the Nation even the smallest amount of money, he rode the day coach to and from his State and the Nation's Capital. That was his way of trying to do his bit.

We of the Washington State congressional delegation are extremely distressed by Mr. NORMAN's passing. The people have lost a valuable Representative.

We who represent the State of Washington in the Nation's Capital want to show our respect for him in the best way possible, and this would be to do some work for him.

The other Members of Congress from our State with whom I have talked are anxious to help, and until the problem of Mr. NORMAN's successor is settled we will gladly take over the duties of Mr. NORMAN's district.

We wish for Mr. NORMAN a happy and eternal rest. He has earned nothing less.

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Were my colleague the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. Magnuson] present, I know he would subscribe to this sincere declaration of sorrow and respect.

Mr. President, I shall submit the customary resolution in the next few days.

MONDAY, April 21, 1947.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. FRED NORMAN, late a Representative from the State of Washington, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before than Senate a resolution coming over from the House of Representatives (H. Res. 189) which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. FRED NORMAN, a Representative from the State of Washington.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provision of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Washington will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 106) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon FRED NORMAN, late a Representative from the State of Washington.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the second resolving clause, the Chair appoints as the committee to represent the Senate at the funeral of the deceased Member of the House of Representatives the senior and junior Senators from the State of Washington [Mr. Magnuson and Mr. Cain].

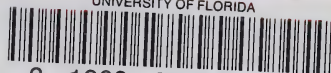
Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 22, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.



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